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P. O. BOX 71355		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/892,736	SMITH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Dohm Chankong	2152	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>27 September 2006</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-3,5-23 and 26-31* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-3, 5-23 and 26-31* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)

    Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>9/18/06</u>

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)

    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1>   This action is in response to Applicant's amendment, filed 9.27.2006. Claims 1, 11, 15, 23

and 28 are amended. Claims 29-31 are added. Claims 1-3, 5-23 and 26-31 are presented for

further examination.

2>   Since this rejection introduces a new rejection for claim 10 (which had not been

rejected in previous actions), this is a non-final rejection.

Response to Arguments

3>   Applicant's amendments do not distinguish the instant invention over the prior art

references. As noted by Applicant, the subject matter of the new amendments can be found

in Willis, Jr. et al, U.S Patent No. 6.738.815, which was incorporated by reference in

Applicant's specification. However, because the incorporated reference does not share the

same inventors or assignees with the instant application, the reference qualifies as admitted

prior art.

    In essence, what Applicant has done with the amendments filed September 27, 2006 is

to introduce subject matter from admitted prior art. To overcome the Willis reference and

the presumption that Willis qualifies as admitted prior art, Applicant should declare that the

Willis reference and the instant application were commonly owned or subject to the

obligation of assignment to the same person at the time of the filing date of the instant

application. See MPEP §2141 (35 U.S.C §103(c)).

However, if Willis was not commonly owned or subject to the obligation of assignment to the same person, then Willis will qualify as admitted prior art since it was incorporated by reference in Applicant's specification. As such, any limitations that include subject matter from Willis will be rejected as being obvious in view of admitted prior art.

4>   Applicant's arguments with respect to the rejections under Willis, in view of Breneman have been fully considered and are persuasive. These rejections are withdrawn.

5>   Applicant's arguments with respect to the rejections under Willis, in view of Breneman have been fully considered but are not persuasive. Applicant argues that Breneman does not disclose directing a user from one network address to a separate network address. However, the Office feels that such a feature would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

While Breneman does not expressly disclose that the intranet and legacy systems have separate addresses but such functionality is suggested by his Figure 2. They are clearly separate servers and his invention is directed towards communicating with disparate networks. Thus, the use of separate addresses for the intranet and legacy system in his figure would be well known to one of ordinary skill in the art. Further, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Willis's system such that a workstation could concurrently access different communication networks as taught by Fortier. The benefits of such a modification would enable access to multiple kinds of networks from a single remote computer [see Breneman, column 2 «lines 49-55»].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

6>   Claims 1-3, 5-23 and 26-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

The new claim amendment is directed towards describing that the data at the legacy system is formatted in a legacy based protocol *that is incompatible with communication via an internet browser* (emphasis added). The Office takes issue with the italicized portion. Upon careful review of Applicant's instant specification and the specification of the incorporated reference, the Office is unable to find any disclosure that the legacy based protocol must be incompatible with communications via an internet browser.

Applicant essentially argues that the feature is implied because if legacy formatted data could be transmitted over a browser, then it would essentially destroy the purpose of the TechNet system. Applicant specifically cites paragraphs 3 and 40 of the instant application. The first paragraph is directed towards using custom software; even if this disclosure supported the subject matter of the limitations, it should be noted that the use of custom software is discussed in the background of Applicant's invention and thus would qualify as

admitted prior art. The second paragraph discusses accessing the intranet at a separate

network address that is distinct from a first network address; this disclosure seems unrelated

to whether or not the legacy based protocol must be incompatible with communication via a

browser. The conclusion that legacy formatted data must be incompatible with

communication via an internet browser does not follow simply because the TechNet system

provides access to legacy systems.

Applicant claims that Mobitex is such an example of a legacy based format. Based on

Applicant's claim construction [a legacy based protocol that is incompatible with internet

browsers, the legacy based protocol including Mobitex], it is possible that the limitation of a

legacy based format that is incompatible with internet browsers could be inferred from the

disclosure of the incorporated reference *if it was well known at the time that Mobitex was such a*

legacy based format.

However, based on a thorough search or the prior art, the Office was unable to find

references to support that inference. If Applicant can provide prior art or any teaching to

prove that, it was well known at the time that Mobitex is a legacy based format that was

incompatible with internet browsers, this §112 rejection may be overcome. Otherwise,

appropriate correction of the claims is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art

are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7>   Claims 1, 6, 10, 11, 13 and 29-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Willis, Jr. et al, U.S Patent No. 6.738.815 ["Willis"], in view of Breneman

et al, U.S Patent No. 5.974.135 ["Breneman"].

8>   As to claim 1, Willis discloses a system for permitting a user to access data on a legacy

system and an intranet [abstract], comprising:

a systems interface coupled to the legacy system, wherein the systems interface

comprises at least one network address that can be accessed by a computer over a

communication network, and further comprises a protocol server for managing protocol

regarding the computer interfacing with a transaction server in direct communication with

the legacy system [Figure 3 «items 24, 26, 28, 30» | column 3 <lines 25-33> | column 5 <lines 30-

36> where : Willis' TechNet server is analogous to a transaction server],

wherein while the computer is initially and persistently logged onto the system

interface, the systems interface is adapted to direct communications from the computer from

the at least one network address to a separate network address corresponding to the intranet

that is distinct from the legacy system [Figure 3 | column 8 «lines 51-67» | column 9 <lines 30-

55> | column 10 <line 63> to column 11 <line 12> | column 11 <lines 60-67> | claims 3 and 7].

Willis does not expressly disclose that the protocol server bypasses the transaction

server by directing communications from the computer directly to the intranet.

9>   In the same field of invention, Breneman is directed towards a system for providing a

single interface for concurrently accessing disparate systems, such as an intranet or legacy

systems (such as corporate databases) [column 1 «lines 11-15 and 45-65» | column 2 «lines 49-

55»]. Breneman discloses a workstation enabled to concurrently communicate with separate

legacy systems and an intranet [column 1 «lines 45-61» | column 2 «lines 49-55»].

Breneman further discloses both a first server for managing protocol and a second

server, whereby the first server bypasses the second server by directing communications

from the computer directly to an intranet [Figures 2 and 3 | column 5 «lines 60-66» where :

intranet access is provided by the hypermedia server (Figure 3 «item 304») and access to the

legacy systems is provided by the terminal emulation module (Figure 3 «item 307» | column 1

«lines 52-55»)]. Therefore, when the client needs to access documents from an intranet source

and not the legacy system, Breneman's clients are directed towards a hypermedia server

which is connected to an intranet. There is no need to go through the terminal emulation

server. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate

Breneman's functionality into Willis' mobile access system to enable users to access data

from separate intranet and legacy systems.

10>   As to claim 6, Willis discloses the system of claim 1, the transaction server sends a

command to the protocol server to direct the computer to the separate network address in

order to direct communications from the computer to the intranet [see Willis, Figures <1, 3> |

column 3 <28-33> | column 5 <lines 24-63> | column 11 <line 59> to column 12 <line 4> where: the

TechNet server is equivalent in functionality to the second server, and the protocol server is equivalent to the first server].

11>   As to claim 10, Willis discloses the computer running application specific client software to access the data from the legacy system, wherein the application specific client software is presenting a GUI page to the user, and wherein the GUI page includes an icon or software button that can be selected or engaged by the user to initiate the directing [column 6 «lines 51-57» | column 14 «lines 5-19»].

12>   As to claim 11, as it does not teach or further define over the limitations of previous claims 1 and 6, it is similarly rejected for the reasons set forth above.

13>   As to claim 13, Willis discloses the system of claim 11, wherein the at least one transaction server receives requests and generates legacy system transactions [column 3 <lines 25-33> | column 5 <lines 30-36>].

14>   As to claims 29 and 30, Willis discloses legacy based protocol of Mobitex [column 6 «lines 23-26»].

15>   Claims 2, 3, 7, 14, 15-17 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Willis and Breneman, in view of Stone et al, U.S Patent No. 6.101.510 ["Stone"].

16>   As to claim 2, Willis discloses the system of claim 1, wherein the systems interface

sends a command for the computer in order to direct communications from the computer to

the intranet [column 6 <line 67> to column 7 <line 6>] but does not explicitly disclose that the

command launches a browser.

17>   Stone discloses a systems interface sending a command to launch a browser to direct

communications from the computer to an intranet [column 1 <lines 8-11> | column 2 <lines 35-

39> | column 3 <lines 1-9> | column 12 <lines 60-65> where: the server applications is

comparable to a systems interface, and sends a command to the user computer to launch a

browser] to allow applications to automatically direct the browser to an internet or intranet

site without any interaction from the user. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art to implement Stone's web browser control functionality into Willis'

systems interface to automatically direct client computers to the proper internet or intranet

site without any user interaction.

18>   As to claim 3, Willis' discloses the system of claim 2, wherein commands comprise an

application program interface command [column 6 <line 67> to column 7 <line 6>] but does

not explicitly disclose that the command is for launching a browser.

19>   Stone discloses an application program interface command for launching a browser

[column 3 <lines 1-12>]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

implement one of Willis' application program interfaces as Stone's browser launching API command to automatically open and direct the browser to the appropriate intranet site.

20>   As to claim 7, Willis' discloses the system of claim 4, wherein the systems interface sends at least one command for the protocol server to direct the computer to the separate network address in order to direct communications from the computer to the intranet [Figures <1, 3> | column 3 <28-33> | column 5 <lines 24-63> | column 11 <line 59> to column 12 <line 4> where: the TechNet server is equivalent in functionality to the second server, and the protocol server is equivalent to the first server], but does not specifically disclose a command for the computer to launch a browser.

21>   Stone discloses a systems interface sending a command to launch a browser to direct communications from the computer to an a separate network address [column 1 <lines 8-11> | column 2 <lines 35-39> | column 3 <lines 1-9 and lines 34-37>] to allow applications to automatically direct the browser to an internet or intranet site without any interaction from the user. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement Stone's web browser control functionality into Willis' systems interface to automatically direct client computers to the proper internet or intranet site without any user interaction.

22>   As to claim 14, Willis' discloses the system of claim 13, wherein the means for providing an interface issues at least one command that causes the computer to launch a

browser and that causes the at least one protocol server to direct the computer from the first network address to the second network address [Figures <1, 3> | column 3 <28-33> | column 5 <lines 24-63> | column 11 <line 59> to column 12 <line 4>], but does not specifically disclose a command for the computer to launch a browser.

23>   Stone discloses a systems interface sending a command to launch a browser that causes a server to direct a computer [column 1 <lines 8-11> | column 2 <lines 35-39> | column 3 <lines 1-9 and lines 34-37>] to allow applications to automatically direct the browser to an internet or intranet site without any interaction from the user. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement Stone's web browser control functionality into Willis' systems interface to automatically direct client computers to the proper internet or intranet site without any user interaction.

24>   As to claim 15, Willis discloses a method for accessing data, comprising:

logging a computer onto a systems interface that permits remote access of legacy systems and that comprises a protocol server for managing protocol with the computer and a transaction server in direct communication with the legacy system and the protocol server [Figure 3 «items 24, 26, 28, 30» | column 3 <lines 25-33> | column 5 <lines 30-36> where : Willis' TechNet server is analogous to a transaction server];

accessing the systems interface at a first network address initially and persistently [column 8 «lines 51-67» | column 9 <lines 46-55> where : Willis discloses a technician is logged on for a session];

providing a user input at the computer for accessing an intranet that is distinct from the legacy systems [column 5 <lines 64-67> | column 6 <lines 51-63>];

while remaining initially and persistently logged on, accessing an intranet separately from the legacy systems at a separate network address [column 8 «lines 51-67» | column 11 <line 60> to column 12 <line 4> | column 14 <line 19 where: the TechNet server and legacy system are located on an intranet. And the technician accesses intranet during its session].

Willis does not explicitly disclose launching a browser in response to a command from the systems interface, that the protocol server bypasses the transaction server by directing communications from the computer directly to the intranet, or that the bypassing occurs upon detecting the launch of the browser at the computer.

25> In the same field of invention, Breneman is directed towards a system for providing a single interface for concurrently accessing disparate systems, such as an intranet or legacy systems (such as corporate databases) [column 1 «lines 11-15 and 45-65» | column 2 «lines 49-55»]. Breneman discloses a workstation enabled to concurrently communicate with separate legacy systems and an intranet [column 1 «lines 45-61» | column 2 «lines 49-55»].

Breneman further discloses both a first server for managing protocol and a second server, whereby the first server bypasses the second server by directing communications from the computer directly to an intranet [Figures 2 and 3 | column 5 «lines 60-66» where : intranet access is provided by the hypermedia server (Figure 3 «item 304») and access to the legacy systems is provided by the terminal emulation module (Figure 3 «item 307» | column 1 «lines 52-55»)]. Therefore, when the client needs to access documents from an intranet source

and not the legacy system, Breneman's clients are directed towards a hypermedia server

which is connected to an intranet. There is no need to go through the terminal emulation

server. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate

Breneman's functionality into Willis' mobile access system to enable users to access data

from separate intranet and legacy systems.

26>   Stone teaches a systems interface sending a command to launch a browser [column 1

<lines 8-11> | column 2 <lines 35-39> | column 3 <lines 1-9 and lines 34-37>] to allow applications

to automatically direct the browser to an internet or intranet site without any interaction

from the user. The combination of Willis, Stone and Profit would provide communications

to the intranet bypassing the transaction server upon detecting the launch of the browser at

the computer. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

implement Stone's web browser control functionality into Willis' systems interface to

automatically direct client computers to the proper internet or intranet site without any user

interaction.

27>   As to claim 16, Willis discloses the method of claim 15, wherein the transaction server

is adapted to receive requests and generate legacy transactions, and wherein the transaction

server has a second network address [Figures <3,5,6> | column 3 <lines 25-33> | column 9 <lines

46-65> | column 11 <lines 60-67].

28>   As to claim 17, Willis discloses the method of claim 16, wherein the computer is

logged onto the protocol server [Figure 6 | column 8 <lines 64-66>].

29>   As to claim 19, Willis discloses the method of claim 16, wherein the command

comprises an application program interface command issued by the protocol server or the

transaction server [column 6 <line 64> to column 7 <line 14> | column 7 <lines 53-64>].

30>   Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Willis, in view

of Butts et al, U.S Patent No. 6.233.541 ["Butts"].

31>   As to claim 5, Willis discloses the system of claim 4, wherein the at least one network

address comprises a first IP address corresponding to the protocol server and a second IP

address corresponding to the transaction server [Figure 20 | column 9 <lines 51-53> | column 10

<lines 5-7> | column 11 <line 60> to column 12 <line 10> | column 12 <lines 46-67> where:

although, Willis does not specifically state that the second server has an IP address, a server

having an IP address is well known in the art, and he does state that the second server has a

separate address from the first server].

        Willis discloses a legacy system and intranet with a separate address but does not

explicitly disclose that separate network address comprises a third IP address.

32>   Butts teaches that a legacy system with an IP address [abstract | Figure 1 where: the

legacy system is accessed using TCP/IP communications]. It would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art to have implemented Willis' separate address as an IP address

to allow Willis' clients access to the legacy system and intranet across a persistent TCP/IP

connection, thereby permitting real-time bi-directional communication with the system.

33>   Claims 8, 9, 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Willis,

in view of Devine.

34>   As to claim 8, Willis discloses the system of claim 1, wherein the computer is running

application-specific client software to enable the computer to access the information from the

legacy system [column 6 <lines 51-63>], but does not explicitly disclose that enabling the

computer access to the legacy information comprising causing a browser to be launched at

the computer to direct communications from the computer to the intranet, and wherein the

browser is displayed at the computer as an active window with the application-specific client

software being minimized or hidden behind the active window.

35>   Devine discloses a system running application-specific client software comprising a

causing a browser to be launched at the computer to direct communications from the

computer to the intranet [column 12 <lines 28-31> | column 13 <lines 62-67>], and wherein the

browser is displayed at the computer as an active window with the application-specific client

software being minimized or hidden behind the active window [Figure 2 <items 12, 14> |

column 7 <lines 1-20> where: the backplane is comparable to the application-specific client

software]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to incorporate all of Devine's browser and application-specific software

functionality into Willis' system and software to allow the client to utilize their own

browser to connect to an intranet, thereby limiting the need for training and support as the

client already is familiar with his browser [Devine – column 2 <lines 11-26>].

36>   As to claim 9, Willis discloses the system of claim 8, wherein the computer is logged

onto the systems interface using the application-specific client software, and wherein,

following the directing, the computer remains logged onto the systems interface and the

application-specific client software remains an active application [column 6 <lines 51-63> |

column 7 <lines 6-13> where: the GUI layer is comparable to application-specific client

software].

37>   As to claim 12, Willis does disclose user input [column 6 <lines 51-63>] but does not

explicitly state that said input comprises engagement of a software key by the user.

38>   Devine discloses user input as engagement of a software key by the user [column 7

<lines 64-67>]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to infer that

Willis' GUI layer would have had icons or keys available for engagement to the user to allow

the user to access the various functionality of the GUI, as taught by Devine.

39>   Claims 18 and 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Willis and Stone, in further view of Devine et al, U.S Patent No. 6.598.167 ["Devine"].

40>   As to claim 18, Willis does discloses a method of claim 16, a user input [column 6

<lines 51-63>] but does not explicitly state that said input comprises engagement of a software

key by the user.

41>   Devine discloses user input as engagement of a software key by the user [column 7

<lines 64-67>]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to infer that

Willis' GUI layer would have had icons or keys available for engagement to the user to allow

the user to access the various functionality of the GUI, as taught by Devine.

42>   As to claim 20, Willis discloses displaying a technician interface [column 3 <lines 64-

65> | column 6 <lines 52-63>] but does not specifically state displaying a technician home page

corresponding to the separate network address.

43>   Devine teaches displaying a technician home page corresponding to the separate

network address [Figure 3 | column 7 <lines 21-34> | column 8 <lines 17-30>]. It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Devine's home page

functionality into Willis' technician interface to obtain the advantage of establishing secure

TCP messaging sessions by utilizing a browser to access data.

44>   As to claim 21, Willis discloses the method of claim 20, further comprising the step of

retrieving local information from the intranet, the local information comprising one or more

of: cross-box locations, pricing information, service information cable records, and plat records [column 1 <lines 32-53> | column 3 <lines 34-41>].

45> As to claim 22, Willis discloses the method of claim 21, further comprising the step of returning to the systems interface [Figure 1 | column 5 <lines 24-36>].

46> Claims 23, 26-27 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Breneman in view of Stone, in further view of Willis.

47> As to claim 23, Breneman discloses a method for permitting a user to access data [abstract], comprising:

authenticating a computer attempting to log onto a systems interface to legacy systems [Figure 4 | column 3 «lines 10-27» | column 4 «lines 11-19» : logging into the teleservices portal page as seen in figure 4];

providing access to the systems interface, the systems interface corresponding to at least one network address and including a protocol server that manages protocol with the computer and a transaction server in direct communication with the legacy systems [Figures 2 and 3 | column 5 «lines 60-66» where : intranet access is provided by the hypermedia server (Figure 3 «item 304») and access to the legacy systems is provided by the terminal emulation module (Figure 3 «item 307» | column 1 «lines 52-55»). Breneman does not expressly disclose that the servers have network addresses however such a feature is well known and would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art];

receiving and processing at the systems interface a request for access to an intranet

that is distinct from the legacy systems [column 2 «lines 4-5 and 58-61» | column 5 «lines 60-

65»];

directing communications from the computer from the systems interface to a separate

network address by the protocol server bypassing the transaction server by directing the

communications from the computer directly to the intranet [Figures 2 and 3 | column 5 «lines

60-66» where : intranet access is provided by the hypermedia server (Figure 3 «item 304»)

and access to the legacy systems is provided by the terminal emulation module (Figure 3

«item 307» | column 1 «lines 52-55») where: the user is directed through the hypermedia

server to access the intranet bypassing the terminal emulation module]; and

communicating with both at least one network address and the separate network

address such that the communication with the legacy systems and the intranet is maintained

concurrently [column 1 «lines 11-15» | column 2 «lines 58-61» | column 5 «lines 21-34» where:

Breneman does not expressly disclose that each of the hypermedia server or the terminal

emulation module (to access the legacy system) have separate network addresses. However,

the feature that different servers in a network having different network addresses is obvious

to one of ordinary skill in the art].

Breneman does not disclose sending a message to the computer, the message causing

the computer to launch a software application that seeks out a separate network address on

the intranet nor does he disclose that the data on the legacy system is formatted in a legacy

based protocol that is incompatible with communication via an internet browser.

48>   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that data stored in a

legacy system, such as one disclosed in Breneman, would obviously be stored in a legacy-

based protocol. It would not be obvious that said protocol would be incompatible with an

internet browser. However, Willis discloses such a protocol [column 6 «lines 23-26» :

Mobitex format]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate

Willis' legacy based protocol into Breneman's legacy system.

49>   Stone discloses sending a message to the computer, the message causing the computer

to launch a software application that seeks out a separate network address on the intranet

[column 1 <lines 8-11> | column 2 <lines 35-39> | column 3 <lines 1-9> | column 8 <lines 49-59> |

column 12 <lines 60-65>]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

implement messaging functionality from Breneman's system interface as taught by Stone to

allow Breneman's system interface to automatically navigate the user to a proper address on

the intranet without any needed action from the user.

50>   As to claim 27, Breneman discloses the method of claim 24, wherein the software

application is a browser [column 5 «lines 60-61»], but does not explicitly disclose that the

message comprises an application program interface command.

51>   Stone discloses a message comprising an application program interface command

[column 2 <lines 35-40> | column 9 <lines 51-58>]. It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Stone's application program interface command

functionality into Breneman for the purposes of allowing a server application to initiate a

browser instance using standard Windows API commands to insure application

compatibility with the ubiquitous Windows OS.

52>   As to claim 31, Breneman and Willis disclose legacy based protocol of Mobitex

[column 6 «lines 23-26»].

53>   Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Breneman and

Stone, in view of Devine.

54>   As to claim 26, Breneman does not disclose a request based on a user selection of an

icon or software button.

55>   Such a feature is well known in the art. Additionally, Devine discloses the method of

claim 24, wherein the request is based on user selection of an icon or software button

[column 7 <lines 64-67>]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

incorporate Devine's icon/software button functionality to launch a request into Breneman's

remote access system to provide a graphical means of accessing information.

56>   Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Devine,

Breneman and Stone.

57>   As to claim 28, Devine discloses a system for permitting a user to access data by

employing a computer to access information from legacy systems, wherein the computer is

running application-specific client software to access the information from legacy systems

and wherein the application-specific client software displays a first window with a software

button that can be engaged to initiate a request for access to an intranet [abstract | Figure 3 |

| column 1 <lines 21-24> | column 6 <lines 39-62> | column 7 <lines 35-67> | column 8 <lines 25-

30>], the system comprising:

a systems interface to the legacy systems, the systems interface including a protocol

server and a transaction server, the protocol server having a first network address and the

transaction server having a second network address [Figures <1, 5> | column 22 <lines 8-22 and

47-65> | column 23 <lines 7-19> | column 24 <lines 1-25> where: Devine's web server is

comparable to the first server, and Devine's Internet Dispatcher server is comparable to the

second server];

Devine does disclose launching a browser application, but does not specifically

disclose the transaction server issuing at least one message in response to the request, the at

least one message causing the computer to launch a browser application as a second window,

and the at least one message causing communications from the computer to be directed from

the first network address to a third network address corresponding to the intranet. Devine

also does not disclose the directing the an intranet by the protocol server bypassing the

transaction server by direct communications from the computer directly to an intranet.

58>   Stone discloses issuing at least one message in response to the request, the at least one

message causing the computer to launch a browser application as a second window, and the

at least one message causing communications from the computer to be directed from the first

network address to a third network address corresponding to the intranet [column 1 <lines 8-

11> | column 2 <lines 35-39> | column 3 <lines 1-9> | column 8 <lines 49-59> | column 12 <lines 60-

65> where: the server application provides the functionality comparable to the functionality

of the transaction server]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

implement messaging functionality from Devine's system interface as taught by Stone to

allow Devine's system interface to automatically navigate the user to a proper address on the

intranet without any needed action from the user.

59>   Additionally, Breneman discloses both a protocol server to interact with an intranet

and a transaction server to interact with a UNIX-based legacy system, whereby the protocol

server bypasses the transaction server by directing communications from the computer

directly to an intranet [Figures 2 and 3 | column 5 «lines 60-66» where : intranet access is

provided by the hypermedia server (Figure 3 «item 304») and access to the legacy systems is

provided by the terminal emulation module (Figure 3 «item 307» | column 1 «lines 52-55»)]. It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement Breneman's server

functionality into Devine to enable a user to concurrently access data from both a legacy and

intranet source, as well as other data systems [see Breneman, column 1 «lines 11-15»].

        Breneman also discloses a workstation whereby it can communicate with both the at

least one network address [of the intranet] and a separate network address [of the legacy

system] such that communication with the legacy systems and the intranet is maintained concurrently [column 2 «lines 58-61» | column 5 «lines 21-34»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Devine's system such that a computer could concurrently access different communication networks as taught by Breneman. The benefits of such a modification would enable integrated access to multiple kinds of networks from a single remote location [see Breneman, column 2 «lines 49-55»].
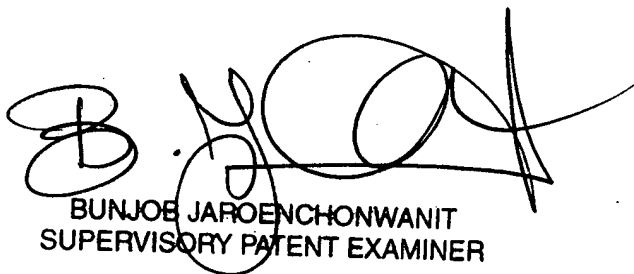
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dohm Chankong whose telephone number is 571.272.3942. The examiner can normally be reached on Tuesday-Friday [7:30 AM to 4:30 PM].

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on 571.272.3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

DC

BUNJOB JAROENCHONWANIT
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER